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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921—68 PAGES—PART I AND SPORTS

FIVE CENTS

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
not much change in temperature;
moderate winds.
Full Report on Last Page

U.S. Blocks City's Fight In Typhus

Labor Department Closes
Ellis Island to Health
Officers, Preventing Ex-
amination of Aliens

Change of Front Puzzles Copeland

Opens Battery Station,
Hoping to Round Up All
Who Are Sent Ashore

Emergency efforts of the New York City Health Department to prevent a possible spread of typhus fever throughout this country met with a serious setback yesterday when a telegram from the Department of Labor in Washington to Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis directed that no interference with the work of the Ellis Island authorities would be permitted.

Upon receipt of the telegram Commissioner Wallis notified Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of the Health Department, that under the instructions from Washington the Health Department's examiners and inspectors would not be allowed to conduct their examinations of immigrants at Ellis Island.

Later in the day members of the police force detailed to assist the Health Department's force of diagnosticians, sanitary inspectors and clerks organized by Dr. Copeland on Friday were refused admittance to the United States Barge Office at the Battery, where the immigrants are sent after detention and examination by Federal health officials at Ellis Island.

The Health Department had established its own clearing station in the Brooklyn Thirty-ninth Street ferry house adjacent, after learning that the examining force could not perform its work on Ellis Island.

Puzzled by Attitude
Both local and state health officials were puzzled by this apparent change in attitude of the Federal authorities, and keen disappointment because of this evident intention not to cooperate with the city in its campaign to keep out infectious diseases brought to this port from the Levant and other foreign areas was expressed by Commissioner Copeland.

He was surprised, he said, when he learned of the telegram forbidding the work from carrying out its program of prevention.

According to Dr. Copeland was in communication with Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and at that time the Surgeon General had expressed the local Health Department's desire to institute to guard against the inception here of the typhus plague would require the cooperation of the Federal health authorities. Commissioner Wallis also said that he would interpose no objections to the city's program.

According to the city's program, which was announced yesterday, the Health Department would take up the matter of the typhus plague with the Federal health authorities, and the Federal health authorities would take up the matter with the State health authorities, and the State health authorities would take up the matter with the local health authorities.

Local Doctors Hampered
When Dr. Copeland was informed by reporters that the immigrants of the Holland-America liner Ryndam were being brought from Ellis Island on public ferries, and that the immigration authorities would not allow the police who were assisting the city examining squad to enter the Barge Office, Dr. Copeland said that these things were a great embarrassment to the Health Department officials.

There was danger, he said, that some of the immigrants would elude the order of an additional examination and inspection of their immediate effects, get loose into the city and spread, through lice they might bear, the transmitting germ of typhus or some other infectious disease.

It was made clear by Dr. Leland Corcoran, port Health Officer, and by Commissioner of Immigration Wallis that the city was responsible for the detention of the Ryndam, and that the city was responsible for the detention of the Ryndam, and that the city was responsible for the detention of the Ryndam.

"I am going to do the best I can under the circumstances," said Dr. Copeland. "It is my business to keep the city down well, and the action of some of the government officials is a great disappointment to me. They seem unwilling to allow the Health Department to cooperate with them, when, by so doing, we would be taking effective

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Mad Dog Killed by Police After Biting 4 Children

Animal Follows Youngsters Into
House When They Attempt
to Escape

A stray mad dog bit four children who had run into the vestibule of 2905 Eighth Avenue, yesterday, inflicting severe wounds. The dog was killed by Patrolman Harry J. Lussan, of the West 126th Street station.

The animal attacked the children in the vestibule when they sought to escape. Thomas Gallagher, four years old, living in the house, was bitten on the face. Georgiana McGary, five years old, of 124 Broadway, was bitten on the left hand, and Joseph Peters, three years old, of 301 West 161st Street, was bitten on the right hand. Frances Miller, four years old, of 301 West 161st Street, suffered a bite on the left hand when she tried to drive the dog off with a stick.

Injured had their wounds cauterized at the Harlem Hospital.

WAVANA (Special). Only Direct Through Train to New York Atlantic Coast Line, 12:15 p.m. (Sundays). 2nd. Leave 1:30 p.m.

Riot Hints Villard's Address; Women Balk Cincinnati Mob

City Club Members' Opposition to Appearance of
New Yorker Ends in Outbreak in Which Fair Sex
Repel Invaders at Door; Police Guard Speaker

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Cries of "Let's go! We are ex-service men, and we demand to hear this man!" preceded a massed attack this afternoon by about fifty men who tried to force entrance into the meeting room at the Woman's City Club during an address by Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, editor of The Nation and an admitted pacifist.

The meeting was thrown into confusion as the tumult was heard, followed by the smashing of glass as several men hurled themselves through a door leading to an ante-room of the main auditorium.

Women screamed, and Mr. Villard stopped speaking for a time. A riot call sent to police headquarters brought Chief of Police Copeland and several details of police and detectives.

Attorney Alfred Bettman was cut on the left side of the face when he was struck by one of the invaders as they reached the door and found their way blocked by Mr. Mallon, Attorney Alfred Bettman, Dr. Samuel Allen and others who had gone into the ante-room to prevent any one attempting to force entrance.

Several women threw their weight against the oak sliding doors which separated the ante-chamber from the auditorium where Mr. Villard was speaking, and to them is given the credit for preventing, until the police arrived, the invaders from bursting into the main room.

A young man, who said that he was Herbert Seal, also as cut by flying glass when the door was burst open. As soon as Chief of Police Copeland arrived he took command of his men and within a few minutes had cleared the hallway and staircase and the sidewalks in front of the building.

Soon after comparative quiet prevailed, and Mr. Villard resumed his speech, concluding it without any further interruption. His subject was "The League of Nations," which he opposed.

Seal was charged with assault and battery in a warrant sworn out by Attorney Mallon. He is a son of C. C. Seal, livestock broker. His brother was among the first Americans to be killed in the World War.

At the conclusion of his address Villard was surrounded by detectives and police and escorted from the hall to an automobile.

The members of the Woman's City Club and the City Club had been greatly stirred during the week because of the invitation extended Mr. Villard to speak under the auspices of the two clubs. Many members believed that they objected to inviting a speaker who was a pacifist, both before and during the war, and who opposed the draft.

Statements were circulated opposing having Mr. Villard speak here, and use of several halls was denied for the purpose.

Mr. Harding discussed the subject of disarmament shortly after a talk with Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, which he referred to as a fascinating hour. Their conference revived the belief that the President-elect still is endeavoring to get Dawes into the Cabinet. Neither of them denied this.

"I want to make it positive that there is no commitment on my part to call a disarmament conference," the President-elect said. In Washington a few days ago Representative Thomas Butler, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said positively, according to published dispatches, that the United States would call such a conference.

"I am heartily in favor of the nations of the world taking this subject under consideration at the earliest possible moment," Mr. Harding continued. "My whole scheme for international concord is largely dependent upon disarmament. It will be partial or approximate disarmament, because we will never get total disarmament. That is all a dream."

Approves Geddes Mission
The President-elect was reminded that a recent newspaper dispatch from London stated that the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, was returning to the United States with full power to make proposals for a disarmament conference.

"I would be splendid if the call came from either France or Great Britain, or even other big nations," Mr. Harding said. "I am not sure that the President-elect's appointment with the President-elect is not a mistake. I am not sure that the President-elect's appointment with the President-elect is not a mistake. I am not sure that the President-elect's appointment with the President-elect is not a mistake."

On his return to-day Mr. Wadsworth declined to mention names, either in connection with diplomatic appointments or the Cabinet. It is known among New York Republicans here, however, that five of the names on the New York diplomatic list are those of Frank A. Munsey, Colonel William Hayward, Charles Sherman, Jules Bache and William Miller Collier.

Dr. Schurman Considered
It is learned also that the name of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell, may be considered by Mr. Harding for the Navy portfolio instead of Governor Lowden of Illinois, who has been rather definitely pegged for that place by the correspondents with Mr. Harding up until a few days ago. Mr. Harding is known to be very high regard for the ability of Dr. Schurman, and he is anxious to draft that ability for the country if a suitable post can be selected.

It has been suggested that Dr. Schurman might be sent as ambassador to one of the important European capitals, but so far as can be learned no definite decision has been reached.

The names of New York men agreed on as eligible for ambassadorial and legislative appointments will probably be submitted by Mr. Harding to Charles E. Hughes, who will be Secretary of State, not only because of his long association with Mr. Hughes, but because Mr. Hughes, being a New Yorker, would probably know about the men themselves.

Wants Congress to Speed Up
Mr. Harding expressed his desire for a speeding up of Congress so that the appropriation bills would be out of the way, leaving the new Congress with a more or less clean slate for the program of the new administration. Mr. Wadsworth pointed out to the President-elect the difficulties in the way, particularly the situation in the House, where any member can force a roll call on any disputed question, thus slowing down the effectiveness of that body of 435 members to a point below that in the memory even of Uncle Joe Cannon. He also pointed out to Mr. Harding the situation on the army and navy bills.

On the navy bill the fight is complicated by the controversy over the merit of capital ships in view of the airplane and submarine developments. On the army bill there is the point that, having vetoed the resolution putting a ton to the recruiting drive by the War Department, Mr. Harding has hesitated to accept for fear that the offer may have been made

(Continued on page three)

Harding for Early Parley On Arms Cut

Says It Would Be Fine for
England or France to
Summon a Conference;
Denies He Is Committed

Passes Interesting
Hour With Dawes

Chicagoan Still Regarded
as Cabinet Possibility;
Refuses Any Comment

From a Staff Correspondent
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12.—President-elect Warren G. Harding said to-day that he was heartily in favor of an international conference at the earliest possible moment for the purpose of considering disarmament.

In denying that he was committed to call such a conference, Senator Harding gave interviewers the impression that he would be delighted if the conference proposal came from some other nation.

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Hayes To Be Made Cardinal In Spring, Says Rome Journal

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, of New York, will be elevated to the Cardinalate at the spring consistory, it was predicted in a leading issue of L'Ora di Italia, a leading journal of Rome.

It was rumored here when Archbishop Hayes left for Rome last month that he was to be made a Cardinal during his periodical visit to the Holy See. Neither confirmation nor denial from any member of the Archbishop's official household was obtained in regard to these rumors.

When the Archbishop sailed he also refused to comment on these rumors. He said that the purpose of his visit to the Holy See was simply to present the report of the Archdiocese of New York and to report the activities of the Catholic chaplains of the American army and navy during the war.

"It is my first visit since 1914, when I was there with Cardinal Farley," he said. "My visit to Rome should have taken place in 1919, but because of the war it was deferred by the Holy Father until now."

Archbishop Hayes was the first native-born American to become Archbishop of New York.

He was born in 1887 and was educated at St. Andrew's Parochial School and Manhattan College. He studied for a time at St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy and won a scholarship there in the Catholic University of America at Washington. Following his graduation from the university he became secretary to the late Cardinal Farley at St. Gabriel's Church, and was later appointed his assistant.

When the Cathedral College was established Patrick Hayes was appointed its first president. A decade later he became Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

Archbishop Hayes has been highly commended by the Holy See for his work in the army and navy of the United States. At our entrance into the war the Catholic Church saw the need of appointing a bishop to recruit and care for the large number of Catholic chaplains assigned to army and navy contingents. Archbishop Hayes was chosen for this work. He also was selected as one of the four bishops who constitute the administrative committee of the National Catholic War Council.

Senators Hear Wilson In Paris Pledged Aid In Canceling War Debt

Letter to Bridgman Held
to Have Clarified Case;
Many Formerly Opposed Will Support Bills

Democratic Help
Will Be Extended

Metz Favors Removal of
Problem From Politics;
Glynn Predicts Victory

Final Figures To Be Far
Below Paris Estimate;
One-Fourth of Total
Will Be Paid in Cash

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, Feb. 12.—When the reparations commission finally presents the amount of Germany's indebtedness, which it is expected to do at any early date, it is understood that the figure will be far less than is generally looked for.

After many consultations among members of the commission and between members of the commission and their respective governments it is understood that the Allied bill for damages against Germany has been cut to a figure much smaller than the estimate of 226,000,000 marks set by the Allied premiers at their recent conference in Paris.

The revised figure, of course, will represent the minimum rather than the maximum amount which the reparations commission could proclaim, but in view of the apparent inability to collect vast sums from Germany, every one is agreed that it is useless to do anything but cut down all accounts to the minimum. The new estimates will not include the export tax money to be paid the Allies under the Paris agreement. There has been no proposal to abandon this demand.

Method of Payment Fixed
The method of payments of the indemnity has been cleared up by Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, who says that three-quarters of the fixed annuities will be paid in kind—that is to say, in coal, wood, nitrates and other material—and the other quarter in cash. Loucheur says that the French government has refused to accept the principle of receiving manufactured goods from Germany in payment of the war bill. The Germans, therefore, will have to pay only the export tax and one-quarter of the fixed annuities in cash.

Berlin, Feb. 12. (By The Associated Press).—Germany is not going to the London reparations conference to be dictated to, Dr. Wirth, the Minister of Finance, declared in a speech to the Bremen Chamber of Commerce to-day. Great economic questions could not be solved in that way, he added.

"We are prepared to accomplish all we can," continued Dr. Wirth, "because we feel under a moral obligation to assist in reconstructing the whole of Europe. We are prepared to do our part of the revolution can be safeguarded."

"Work will have to be organized on a great scale, and what we offer must be made good."

American Aid Essential
"America cannot hold aloof," added the Finance Minister, "when the economic forces of the entire world will assemble around one table, and all plans are more theories unless the whole economic world is prepared to cooperate."

Legislation which would prescribe the manner in which all civilian guards in Germany should be dissolved is now being drafted by the Ministry of the Interior. After being submitted to the cabinet, the measure will be presented to the Reichstag for approval.

The action of the Bavarian Premier in placing responsibility for disarmament upon the Berlin government has created a situation quite embarrassing to the Reichstag.

(Continued on next page)

Lodge Says New Laws Will Regulate Japanese

Oregon Legislator Advised
Harding Administration Will
Deal With the Land Issue

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 12.—Because the Harding Administration intends enacting comprehensive legislation on the Japanese question, United States Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, advised against any state legislation on the subject, according to a telegram received to-day from United States Senator McNary.

A message was in response to a telegram sent by a member of the legislative committee named to confer with committees from Idaho and Washington legislators in regard to anti-alien land legislation. The Washington Legislature has decided not to participate in the proposed conference which was to have been held in Portland to-morrow.

Many Get Less Than \$90
"It is not his business to say what the directors shall pay to the employees of their institutions. While \$90 may appear small to him, yet there are many in the United States working in positions of trust who do not receive any more than \$90, and whether their compensation is sufficient or not is no excuse and no reason for them to put hands into the pocketbooks of their employers and no reason why they should be encouraged to steal and be encouraged by such statements from officials on the bench, if this article be true."

Senator Dial went on to declare that if the reports are true Judge Landis should be impeached, for, if he was quoted correctly, "he is unworthy of the confidence of any man in the United States."

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 12.—Federal Judge E. M. Landis of Chicago, in a speech before the Iowa American Legion here to-night, admitted making statements similar to those Senator Dial, of South Carolina, charged him with, and asserted: "I repeat that, and send it to Senator Dial with my compliments."

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
Della Robbia Room, The Vanderbilt Hotel, Dinner De Luxe, 7 to 9 P. M., \$2.50.—Adv.

Debits Wilson Pledged Influence to Remit

United States government loans to the Allied powers, which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is informed President Wilson promised leaders at the peace conference to seek cancellation of, are:

Great Britain...\$4,227,000,000
France.....\$3,047,974,777
Italy.....\$1,666,260,179
Belgium.....\$350,428,793
Russia.....\$187,729,750

Smaller loans were made also to Czechoslovakia, Greece, Serbia, Rumania, Cuba and Liberia.

Houston Tells Committee Great Britain Has Made Repeated Efforts to In- duce U. S. to Drop Claim

Plea Always Met
With Disapproval

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—After Secretary of the Treasury Houston had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in executive session to-day that Great Britain had made repeated advances to this country for the cancellation of her \$4,000,000,000 debt to the United States, it became known the committee had information that President Wilson at the peace conference assured the representatives of the powers that as soon as the treaty was ratified by the Senate he would exert every effort to have the entire Allied debt of \$10,000,000,000 wiped out.

The Secretary told the committee that British overtures were made at the time of the peace conference and subsequently. He said he had been sounded on the subject since he took office as Secretary of the Treasury. He added that this government had invariably disapproved of the proposals.

Secretary Houston was not asked by the committee whether any of the other Allied nations had sought to have their debts canceled. It is known, however, that the French government took soundings on the matter while Charles Glass was Secretary of the Treasury. The attitude of this government was unfavorable and no formal proposals were made.

Wilson's Pledge Long Known

The committee has known unofficially for some time of the President's assurances at the peace conference, according to one member. Information regarding Mr. Wilson's promises was given to a member of the committee while the controversy over ratification was on, and it has been talked over repeatedly in Foreign Relations Committee circles.

This explains why so much confidence was felt by Republican leaders in the Senate that the Allied powers would accept any reservations which the United States might see fit to add to the treaty or that part of the treaty containing the league covenant.

It appears that after the treaty failed Great Britain did not abandon efforts to bring about cancellation of the debt.

Secretary Houston appeared before the committee at his own request. He desired to make a complete statement to the committee, he said, with respect to the foreign loans and the negotiations looking to replacing short-term securities of foreign governments with long-term obligations. He was closeted with the committee for nearly three hours and was asked many questions.

Although members of the committee were reticent about the hearing, it was authoritatively admitted that Great Britain is the country to which Secretary Houston referred a few days ago when he was before the Judiciary Committee, although declining to cancelation of its debt. At that time he declined to say what nation he meant.

Britain's Efforts Renewed
"Repeated and distinct advances were made by Great Britain for the cancellation of its debt," said one Senator after the meeting. "The matter was first taken up by Great Britain at the peace conference. Since Mr. Houston has been Secretary of the Treasury, efforts have been made by Great Britain to get her debt canceled. These advances have invariably been turned down by this government."

In the light of Secretary Houston's testimony, J. Austen Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was correct when he said in a recent speech that Great Britain had proposed cancellation of its debt to this country and met with an unfavorable response.

Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee, although declining to go into details, admitted that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was correct.

Secretary Houston, in addition to telling about the proposed cancellation of debt, informed the committee of the loans to the different countries and the commitments of this government. He repeated the substance of his letter to Senator Lodge, recently published, to the effect no more credits would be established or commitments made. He already has given the Judiciary Committee a full account of the details in a public session. He also told the committee just what progress had been made toward refunding or exchanging short-term obligations for long-term obligations.

Explanation "Satisfactory"
At the close of the meeting, Republican Senators as well as Democrats said the showing made by the Secretary was "very satisfactory."

Mr. Houston has heretofore said, and he repeated to-day, that while no commitments would be made, this government would pay out sums if asked